

## ELLEN OSBORN'S FASHION LETTER.

The Fur Gown the Midwinter Craze in Fashionable Society.

Special Correspondence of Intelligencer. NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—We are glad in fur.

Morning and evening, for the promenade, the drive, the tea, the dance, the opera; in full dress and rough-and-ready sporting toilet, we go swathed in skins.

There are long coats and entire gowns of fur, besides fur trimmings without end.

Fur is used as the merest thread to edge lace flounce, and again a broad expanse of fur sweeps the ground behind the lady who has a plaited skirt built of sealskin.

Fur is worn in collars and scarfs to protect the throat, but also when the neck is bared in decolette dress the low bodice, whose least thought seems to be of protection, is probably made of fur.

Fur is combined with lace, or it may be with satin.

The elegant bodice to wear with a fur skirt or jacket is of lace, while the

ing ostrich plumes gave the last touch of elegance.

Little basqued coats of broadtail, with sleeves that widen from the elbow, are a new and very exclusive fashion. One that I have lately seen was lined with ermine and decorated with wide revers of bright blue pounce, with applications of lace. It has the usual jabot and folded neck of lace, for the old-time neck "bouffants" of velvet and silk had disappeared.

Regal looking cloaks of black velvet, caracul, sable and silver embroidery are worn by several of New York's most prominent women of fashion. Some of these have wide, loose sleeves that need an artist for their designing and adjustment, for unless they are fitted and hung with meticulous perfection they are nothing short of ridiculous. At their best, however, they are extraordinarily becoming to the cloth costumes they decorate.

Most elaborate fur costumes are seen at the skating rink. A sable bolero that yesterday adorned a fair skater



Some Cozy Winter Toilets.

approved finish for a fur bolero is a wide, silk-lashed belt of white satin.

Velvet, embroidered gold galloon and tortoise shell buttons set in gold are the favorite decorations for fur. Also fur is adorned with fur, for it is seldom that one kind is seen alone.

Chinchilla and baby lamb form an effective combination. A fur introduced by one of the debutante Vanderbilts, Miss Frederica Webb, is the wearing of a zoolskin bolero with an ermine collar and edging.

Genevieve de Brabant, in all her furry glory, was not arrayed in such skins as are the well-frocked women of this season. And what robust cheeks must have changed hands at Christmas as equivalents for the sable, chinchilla, ermine, blue and white fox, not to mention the rare black skins of the Russian animal, one of which is worth from \$500 to \$1,000.

Variegated in boas, collarettes and capes is beyond all precedent. The host of them are luxurious and beautiful past criticism, but it is not to be denied that there are also some very eccentric combinations of heads, tails, feet and claws scrambling and scratching around the necks of women who happily (for themselves) lack any sense of the grotesque.

Broad, flat collarettes with long stole ends are very good style.

The newest muffs are melon-shaped, but most of those in use are large, soft and round. Violets and orchids are employed as decorations, nestling among lace, velvet and fur.

A handsome costume recently worn by Miss Daisy Leiter was typical of prevailing fur fashion. It was of bright

was edged all around with suede leather, embroidered in steel. Embroidered leather formed also the vest and revers.

A long milk coat was worn by a second skater. It fitted her figure, and was so made that the bolero ended in a point at the back, a very becoming touch in the modern, subtle way the fur was carried around in diagonal lines toward the front, all pointing downward in a standing direction.

The Russian sable they formed the collar of a fawn cloth skating coat



A Handsome Cloak.

ended in heads of the poor little animal that gives its furry coat for chilly humans to wear. Unhappy, hunted little beast, compelled to be altruistic by force of circumstances!

At many of the smart weddings of Christmas week the use of fur on the most elaborate frocks were fully illustrated. At an exceptionally pretty church ceremony the mother of the bride was gowned in exquisite blue velvet, made with a long trained skirt. The bolero had revers edged with sable, showing a cream white satin front.

The toque worn with this dress was of blue velvet and sable.

The bridegroom's mother was also costumed in velvet but of a warm crimson shade. The extreme edge of her long skirt was bordered with a band of sable about two inches wide; the revers and collar of the bolero were edged with fur; in front was a rich lace jabot. Her toque was of velvet, sable and satin.

The pretty, fair-haired little bride wore, by the way, white chiffon draped with duchesse lace. Her voluminous tails veil was caught with sprays of orange blossom. It was interesting to see how anxious she was on entering that her train should spread out in proper grandeur, gliding up the aisle.

At the opera evening boleros of sable have made their appearance. One that is included in the trousseau of Miss Elsie French, soon to become Mrs. Alfred Guyan Vancliff, is of sable with a wide belt of black satin. Black Chantilly lace finishes the wrists and is carried down the front, decking the long coat. A wide collar of ermine-bordered tulle outlines the décolleté neck and falls low over the shoulders in an old-time fashion.

A dainty theatre waist in Miss French's trousseau is made of silvery

blue crepe de Chine trimmed with stitched bands of panne of the same color. A wide belt of the panne, a cape collar of Venetian antique point and revers trimmed with fur, give the characteristic touches to this bodice.

Aside from the craze for fur, the favor in which brown is held is the notable feature of the present fashions. Brown has a distinct vogue, particularly when lighted up by gold braids, buttons or embroideries.

Brown and gray intermixed are also in fashionable favor, especially when fur of one tone is applied to cloth of the other. For example, revers, wide collar and cuffs of chinchilla decorate a clear brown frock; a short bolero and muff of sable are worn with a slate gray costume. This combination looks, I must confess, more dignified than cheerful, the usage of Dame Fashion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Francis I. and Louis XIII. are the periods from which we are beginning to cull inspirations for our early spring fashions. Indeed we began long ago, if one may judge from the universal use of the ferrets and agulettes which are so profusely present on all winter dresses, evening coats, hats and muffs.

In hats, too, there is a constant trend toward the picturesque. Old prints of certain periods are being carefully studied by the modistes with a view to recalling and adapting antique effects to modern requirements.

Spring dainties and laws are in market, and are even more airy than those of last summer.

Such of the spring millinery materials as have appeared indicate a belief on the part of the manufacturers that the craze for gold effects will last into warm weather.

ELLEN OSBORN.

### But She Won the Jet.

A young lady in Representative Lacey's Iowa district won perhaps the most difficult wager made in that section. "You know," explained the congressman, in telling the story the other day, "there is always a hard fight in my district, and the Democrats have me beaten up to election day, and even to election night until the very time when the vote is announced. Generally in years gone by there has been a considerable betting. This year more of the wagers were laid on my majority, a favorite figure being about 500. The young lady referred to had been about my headquarters, where she had some knowledge of what was going on. She made an even wager that my majority would be 2,500. It seemed like a preposterous wager, but she won it. I had 2,441 votes to spare over my opponent, the largest majority I had had previously being 1,471.

### Senator Baker's Pocket Piece.

Senator Baker, of Kansas, carries a very curious pocket-piece, notes the "Capital Chat" man in the Washington Post. It is a little crystalline cube, about an inch square, as transparent as glass. Underneath the fertile soil of Kansas is the bed of a prehistoric ocean. Ages ago the water of the ocean evaporated, and left a solid mass of pure salt hundreds of feet under what is now the surface of the earth. "We know that this bed of salt," said Senator Baker, "is 300 feet in thickness, and that it covers an area thirty miles long and fifty miles wide. How much larger it is we do not know." The salt is 25 per cent pure. I went 1,120 feet below the earth's surface to get the piece which I carry."

### The Senatorial Snuff Boxes.

That senate customs rarely change is shown by the two old-fashioned snuff boxes in that chamber. They are as carefully used to-day as in the days when it was the fashion to "snuff." Few of the present members use the boxes, though occasionally one of the older southern members will go up, take a "snuff" and calmly await the sneeze. Senators Hale, of Tennessee, and Pettus, of Alabama, the oldest men in the senate, sometimes visit the snuff boxes. The boxes are of lacquered silver, and are fastened to the wall on each side of the presiding officer's chair.

### Flowers for Hobson.

Nikola Tesla is a regular caller at the Presbyterian hospital, in New York, going there to see Lieutenant Hobson, who has surrendered to typhoid fever. Tesla is a warm admirer of the young naval constructor, and has been a constant visitor since his admission to the hospital. If floral tributes count for anything, Hobson's friends are legion. Those who doubt Hobson's popularity should see the procession of florists' wretches which winds its way daily to the hospital.

### As It Used to be in Boston.

A Bostonian, while exploring the files of a paper printed in his town just a century ago, came across this rather startling advertisement: "S. Rogers informs those ladies who wish to be dressed by him, either on assembly or ball days, to give him notice the previous day. Ladies who engage to him and don't dress, must pay him half price."

## A Wife Says:

"We have four children. With the first three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of Mother's Friend before our last child came, which is a strong, fat and healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffering but a few hard pains. This is the greatest remedy ever made."

### Mother's Friend

will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. Mother's Friend equips the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard bearing is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days.

Druggists sell Mother's Friend for \$1 a bottle. The Bradford-Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga. Send for our free illustrated book.

## "Only A Cold"

has cost many a life. It is criminal to neglect a cold.

## HILL'S Cascara Bromide Quinine

Cures a Cold in 24 Hours

It is quick, safe, sure. Sold by all druggists, 30 tablets, 25c.

The W. H. HILL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A Useful Material—A Mystery of Metals—Peat Gutta-Percha—Hydrogen Associations—Industrial Dust—Toads in Rocks—A New Dry Battery—Vibration From Machinery.

The "viscose" of Cross and Bevan is attracting increased attention as its remarkable properties become better known. This is a mucilaginous substance obtained by treating cellulose with soda lye and carbon sulphide, and a peculiar advantage is the readiness with which it may be reconverted into cellulose after any desired shape has been given. Through this quality cellulose may be cheaply transformed into solid blocks, transparent tablets, or an extremely fine thread resembling silk. Paper of pure cellulose may be sized with paper alone, liquid viscose being added to bind the fibres together and then changed back into cellulose. Viscose paints, free from oil, are durable and useful. Viscose is also a very effective remover of paint, as when applied in strongly alkaline solution it softens coatings of oil paint and causes them to peel off easily.

The passive state of metals is shown by German experimenters to be more general than has been supposed. Iron takes this state in strong nitric acid, being then unaffected by the acid although attacked by it when weaker, and other metals have similar effect. Chromium, it is found, behaves in much the same way toward certain substances, the active state being the normal one for both metals. Nickel and cobalt, also silver and copper, can take the passive state, and even lead in the storage battery. The usual explanation that a thin film of oxide is formed proves to be insufficient, the true cause seeming to be unknown.

The new substitute for gutta-percha patented by Salomon Heilmann, is made by drying and pulverizing peat, and then mixing with an equal weight of resin oil and 2 per cent of amyl acetate. The tough like mixture is worked into blocks or strips, which dry to a semi-hardness resembling ordinary gutta-percha.

Hydrogen, prepared by electrolysis from water and used with special Weiss back burners, is found by Schmidt to compare favorably with acetylene for lighting and to be as economical as the Nerust light.

The influence of scientific workers and societies has been reciprocal. Sir John Evans points out, and while distinguished members have given these societies their importance, the same members have owed their opportunities for work and acquiring reputation to the same societies. Such societies, now almost innumerable, are mostly of the nineteenth century. As early, however, as 1645 a philosophical club held weekly meetings in London, its members becoming subsequently the first Fellows of the Royal Society, which was instituted in 1660, and chartered by Charles II, in 1662. Even before this an association of antiquaries had existed, holding weekly meetings from 1572 to 1604. This society was revived in 1718, and incorporated by George II, becoming one of the pioneers among present learned societies. Nearly all learned societies, in fact, have sprung from these two and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce, which was formed in 1754, but was not incorporated until 1847.

Certain industries are harmful on account of the dust the workers are compelled to inhale, serious irritation being caused even when there is no absolutely poisonous material, like lead or arsenic. From a recent inquiry by the British parliament, it appears that the "black lung" of paper is one of the dust-dangers of trades, the flock that is shaken over the paper after sizing being a kind of felt dust that is very irritating to the nostrils and lungs; and the bronzing of paper or leather brings disease in a similar way. The dusting of "flake white" is especially injurious when—as is sometimes the case—the material is largely white lead. The dust from bone slag, a steel-making waste that is ground for manure, causes great mechanical irritation, giving rise to huskiness, asthma and even pneumonia. A laborer's death from pneumonia has been traced to dust inhaled while unloading bags of the ground slag. Silica cotton is a material made by forcing together a stream of melted slag and a jet of steam, and its fine wool-like particles are so irritating to skin and nose that some persons have been compelled to give up the work of packing it.

A German electrician calculates that the earth is charged with about 300,000 coulombs of negative electricity, and the atmosphere with a like amount of positive electricity, nearly all of it being in the lower five miles. Points on the earth and beyond its atmosphere differ in potential 160,000 volts. The phenomena of smell have not

## SQUIRE CHOWDER BUYS A TICKET

Whereby He Demonstrates that He Is "Some Punkins."

Chicago Times-Herald: He was tall and thin. An expansive mouth, whose corners were corrugated and discolored from much tobacco chewing, occupied a no inconsiderable portion of his face, which was extremely thin, also, and tanned to the hue of old leather. His oversized ears loomed up prominently at the sides of his musketeer-shaped head, like wings sprang from hurried flight. From the top of his high-crowned beaver hat to the soles of his dusty top boots he was pleasantly suggestive of new-mown hay, and, as he scuntered leisurely down the platform of the rural Indiana railway station the ubiquitous small boy, "tumbling to" the little wisps of straw-colored whiskers that adorned the tip of his chin, bleated like a goat and clung with reckless abandon to the long tails of his rusty coat, just for the fun of hearing his voluble flow of native profanity and seeing him strike out awkwardly with his huge blue cotton umbrella.

Entering the waiting room, he flung his antiquated carpet bag into a vacant seat and advanced to the ticket agent's window, red faced and perspiring.

"Young feller," he said impressively, "I'm Squire Josiah Chowder, o' Gum Holler, state o' Indiana, Ripley county, ss."

"Glad to know you, 'Squire," grinned the agent shaking hands.

The squire beamed. "Us Chowders is some punkins," he continued proudly, unmindful of the agent's look of inquiry. "There ain't never been none o' us but that'd fight at the drop o' a hat, an' drap the hat hisself."

"A fighting family, eh?" said the agent, with a perfunctory show of interest.

"You bet," he beamed again. "We c'd 'rassel some, to, 'specially me."

"Indeed."

"Yes, sirs! I've throwed ev'ry champion 'rassler this side o' Mason an' Dixon's line, an' I ain't never had my back dirtied in all my life. Want to try me a whirr?"

The agent replied negatively, gently intimating that he might possibly be of other service to the redoubtable squire, who, adopting the conveyed suggestion, asked:

"What time does that ha't-pas' 12 train leave?"

"At 12:30," replied the agent.

"Sure?"

"When's the train due?"

"At thirty minutes past 12."

"Hem! What time is it now?"

"12:07."

"Sure?"

"Yes."

"Clock's all right, then?"

"Best in town."

"Hem! Never had an accidents?"

"No."

"Sure they won't be none to-day?"

"Absolutely."

been easy to explain. It is commonly supposed the odor arises from contact of the material with the nerves, the substance being more or less volatile, but this theory is unsatisfactory. Vesichide and Van Melle, two French investigators, insist that odor is due indirectly to other vibrations of short wave length, analogous to but not similar to the rays of light, radiant heat, etc. In favor of this view much evidence is cited, such as that non-volatile odorous substances do not appear to lose weight or volume, that certain odors are neutralized—like heat and cold—by mixing; that fatigue may take place for a short time while the sense continues to distinguish odors, and that an odor may be perceived when the nostrils are filled with an odoriferous solution.

The carefully nourished belief that toads can live without air in cavities in rocks, and for a great period of time, has been tested in England by Rev. W. H. Dalland. He cut twelve large holes in blocks of volcanic limestone, and twelve smaller ones in compact sandstone, then sealed a toad into each cell and buried the stones under three feet of earth. The porous limestone was not impervious to water and probably admitted air as well. At the end of thirteen months the toads in the sandstone were found to be dead and badly decomposed, but most of the larger ones in the limestone were alive, although much reduced in weight. It was concluded that the toads cannot live a year totally excluded from air, and that they cannot live two years without food.

In the improved dry battery of Ernest Meyer, of Paris, peat fiber or moss is used for retaining the exciting liquid in contact with the electrodes. Special value is claimed for this material, which has great absorbing power, and also has the advantage over cellulose of being absolutely neutral in presence of the battery acids.

Spurred under motors and dynamos in upper stories have been found by Cowper-Coles the only effective means of overcoming vibration. Felt, rubber buffers and washers, cork, felt interwoven with lead, and a soft bed of sawdust or coffee husks, were tried, but were quite unsatisfactory.

### How Shall the Bell Ring.

Philadelphia Record: The ringing of the old state house bell to usher in the twentieth century is troubling the minds of Philadelphia's patriotic citizens. Last year the problem of striking two thoughts seemed to easy one in the relief of the ministers have made a hole in the budget, and the indignant taxpayers are already beginning to ask what it will be stopped up with.

### Holding the Sack.

San Francisco Chronicle: The Italians are not likely to view the outcome of the affair in China with equanimity. The Chinese, incurred by them in assisting in the relief of the ministers have made a hole in the budget, and the indignant taxpayers are already beginning to ask what it will be stopped up with.

### A Siegfried Wagner Opera.

Siegfried Wagner has just put the finishing touches to a three-act grand opera, to be produced at Bayreuth next April.

### The Gun We Should Have.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: Announcement is made by the ordnance bureau that a series of gun tests will be made, be-

"How do you know?"

"We have an astrologer, who predicts all accidents a year in advance. Whenever anything is going to happen to a train he posts us a bulletin and we take measures to avert the impending evil. No hope of a wreck to-day."

"Gosh! I'll have ter ask that astrologer how long 'twill be afore our Mandy'll ketch a man. Bet that'll stump him. Say?"

"Well."

"D'y'e carry dogs?"

"Yes."

"An' cats?"

"Yes, any kind of live stock. We are especially partial to having Ripley county hogs in the passenger coaches."

"Gosh! If I'd a-knowned that I'd a-brought along the spotted sow an' pigs. What d'y'e charge for a ticket?"

"Where to?"

"Heg?"

"I— Gosh! I hurry up, dern ye! Here comes my train. Hey! What alla ye, a-standin' there an' gappin' at me that a way? Gimme a ticket!"

He hopped up and down excitedly, valiantly endeavoring to lay violent hands on the agent, who at the first manifestation of hostility had retreated beyond his reach. "Gimme—a—ticket!"

"I can't sell you a ticket unless I know where you wish to go," explained the agent in thunderous tones.

"Heg?"

"Where—do—ye— wish—to— go?"

with red faced emphasis.

"Oh! Why'n't younderation didn't ye ask that afore? Why, to Indyanapolis, o' course. Hurry up, ye dern pesky critter!"

"Two dollar fifty please."

"Here!" He slammed the amount down on the shelf. "Gimme my ticket. Hurry up—hurry! There, dern ye, ye've made me miss my train! What ye been a-eatin'—snails? Git a hump on ye, er I'll come in there an' waller yer good!"

He seized the ticket at last, grabbed up his carpet bag and umbrella, and, after shaking his fist at the agent and giving vent to some weirdly constructed adjectives, bolted through the doorway. The next moment he was bowling down the track at top speed, his red bandanna handkerchief hanging at half-mast from his rear pocket, fluttering in the wind created by his own motion, like a flagrant ensign of anarchy, and the irreverent juvenile contingent on the depot platform cheering him to the echo.

The agent came out just in time to see him reach the railing of the first car with a flying leap, and scramble, baggage and all, onto the rear platform of the wrong train. Then he balanced himself and waved his blue cotton umbrella triumphantly.

"Us Chowders is some punkins," he yelled gleefully. "I'd a-missed this train I'd a-shore come back an' waller-ed ye. I ain't never had my back dirtied in all my life."

ginning March 20, with a view to selecting a field gun equal to the best artillery in use in Europe. American gun-makers are invited to compete. The date set is just beyond the time when the experimental gun made after the French plans is to be completed, so it may be expected that gun will be in the trials. It will be no surprise if the French gun is found inferior to several American types, and certainly the American manufacturer should be spurred by the prospect to vindicate the reputation of the country for skill, ingenuity and mechanical superiority. The American field gun now in service is not far inferior to the best in Europe, but the American field gun ought to be as the American gunner is the peer of anything else on the earth. It ought to be an American model, too.

### Not Extremely Binding.

Memphis Scimitar: This morning Pound Officer Tait had occasion to rope in a fine Jersey cow, which had escaped from her owner's lot, and was roaming the streets at will.

This action evoked the following letter from the owner:

"Chief Richards: "Friend," the pound man hauled my cow into court this morning for prowling. As it was her first offence, please have her let off with as light a fine as possible. G. W. DAVIS."

And underneath the letter the chief scribbled the following instructions to the pound man:

"Release the old cow referred to on her own recognizance."

### Should Not Go Backward.

New York Tribune: A movement is under foot in North Dakota to repeal the present divorce law, and go back to the bad days when husband or wife could travel to Fargo from any part of the country, take up a residence for ninety days only, and then get a divorce on some such hollow pretext as "irreconcilable animosity." The law as it now stands requires a year's residence and reasonable cause for divorce. The former system brought in a brisk practice to a horde of fifty-fingered shysters, who welched rich in a few years. It should not be restored. North Dakota would be blackened irretrievably in the eyes of the world if it made itself anew a cesspool of shame.

### Baden-Powell's Shield.

The presentation shield intended for General Baden-Powell, wrought from 200 Kruger sovereigns, has been completed. Owing to the indisposition of the gallant officer, however, the date of its presentation has been deferred. He is expected to visit Durban soon, when the ceremony will take place.

### Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relief is retention of water, drops, gravel, etc. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

### HOLIDAY RAIES.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. On account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets at Greatly Reduced Rates to and from points on its line between Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Strasburg Junction and Intermediate points, good going December 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and January 1, 1901, valid for return until January 2, 1901, inclusive.

Splendid Royal Blue Train service, Pullman Palace Cars and Baltimore & Ohio dining cars on through trains.

## HEALTH FOR YOU ALL.

### MAN, WOMAN, CHILD, ALL HOLD OUT THEIR HANDS FOR THOSE LITTLE BACK-ACHE AND KIDNEY DISEASE CURING TABLETS

## KID-NE-OIDS

All the human race find the kidneys the most frequent cause of the weakness and sufferings of life. Kid-Ne-Oids is not alone a remedy for the strong man who feels the approach of Bright's disease, but it is a stimulator and regulator that makes the kidneys healthy at the start and keeps them healthy all along. For the first attack of backache (the usual ailment that the kidneys give when they are in trouble) try Kid-Ne-Oids.

Kid-Ne-Oids are never sold in less quantities than a box of 50 cents. They are little yellow tablets, easy to take and quick in working results.

Morrow's Liver Cure cures constipation, biliousness and colic. Sells for 5 cents a box at all drug stores.

Kid-Ne-Oids and Liver Cure, manufactured by JOHN MORROW & CO., CINCINNATI, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Mr. Chas. A. Taylor, residing at 3519 Chapline street, says: "I suffered with disordered kidneys and liver trouble for several months. My condition became alarming. It seemed impossible for me to get anything that would do me any good, until I read that Morrow's Kid-Ne-Oids would cure all disorders of the kidneys and I decided to try them. I got some and in a short time after I began the treatment the pain disappeared from my back."

For sale at all drug stores.

## THIS BEAUTIFUL DECANTER FREE.